VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0971237

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surabhi Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Kanpur Vidya Mandir Mahila Maha Vidyalaya. Kanpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature 26/08/2023

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theatre reflects the reality of society because what happens in society is depicted in theatres.

Traditional theatres reflect the ideals and emotions of society

1). Inclusion of religious depictions highlighting its prevalence in society
Eg: Nudiyettu.

2). Reflects the social hierarchies by various art forms

3). Reflects the gender relations of the society by various plays and depictions

4). Reflects the cohesiveness of the society
Eg: Chhau

5). Mythology also forms a scope for potrayal
Eg: Ramlila

Traditional theatres represents individuals role in society →

1). Role as part of particular group

Eg: low caste potrayed in particular work - cleaning

2). Role as part of particular gender

Eg: female find subsidiary role.

3). Role as part of particular region

yet we also see some divergences where radical thoughts are also depicted -

1). Stronger role of women in the plays of Kerala

2). Plays with social message of overcoming caste hierarchies.

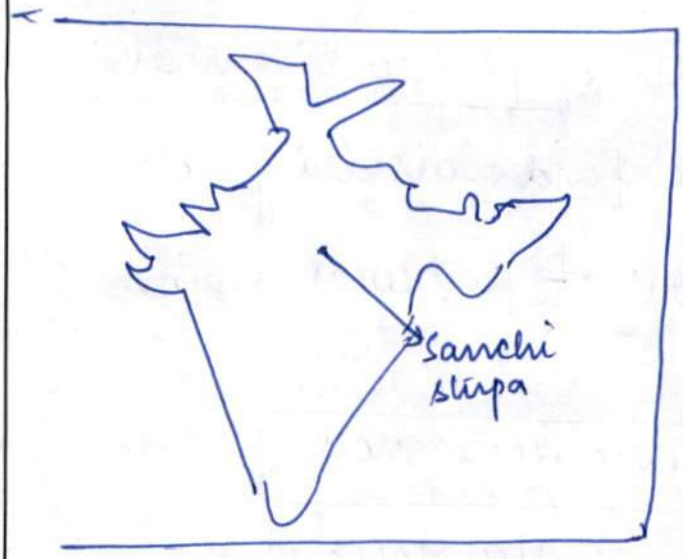
Thus theatre even before or today are a means to depict reflection of society but also society to take lessons.

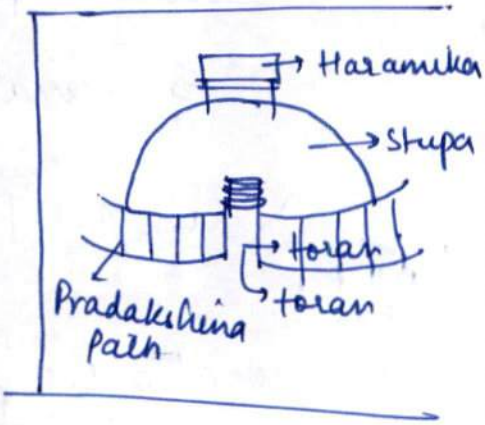
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa was one of the most Important cultural hirilage site in India.





Historical Importance -

1). Important cultural site to identify the contribution of rulers

2). Highlights the philosophical expositions of Buddhism

3). Highlights the prevalence of patronage to Buddhism

Architectural Importance

1). Torans highlights the stories of Jatakas

2). Includes figures as Shailabhanjikas

3). Maturity of stupa type of architecture.

Its inspiration for future architecture -

1) stupas were carried on for the dome type architecture prevalent in Islamic architecture

Eg: Gol Gumbaz.

2). Harmikas provided inspiration for chhatris in Sikh gurudwaras.

Eg: Harmindar Sahib

3) Pradakshina Path has been used as an inspiration for the roundabout passage in Nayaka architecture

Eg: Madurai temple.

4) depictions on torans has inspired the outer decorative art

Eg: Chandela temples.

It is thus an important architectural marvel and the can be used to promote cultural heritage by circuit based tourism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary of Punjab inspired by his uncle Ajith Singh

Breakthrough in his revolutionary ideology, goals, and forms →

1). Usage of violence to create terror in heart of British
   Eg: Bomb in Central legislative assembly.

2). End was not to create any sufferings but to teach them lesson.

3). Promoted Individual heroic actions inspired by Russian nihilists

4). Inspired by socialist doctrine and works of Bhagwati Chandra Vohra

5). Transition from individual actions to collective efforts

6). Focus not just limited to exploitation by British

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7) He expanded his scope to include the exploitation by -

- Indigenious capitalists
- Indigenious feudals.

8) At later stages, he along with Bismil called for giving up weapons

9) Inspired youth to contribute to national struggle

10). Significant revolutionary force of Punjab

Issue in approach
- → limited in scope
- → illegal means
- → couldnot inspire much masses

But despite this, he is considered as one of the most significant stalwart leaders in line with Gandhi, Patel, Nehru etc.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Meiji restoration phenomena occured in Japan for the industralization of the region

factors leading to Meiji restoration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Imagined community is the conceptualisation of Ernest Gellner forging the principle of nationhood on this imagination.

For India as a nation ⇒

1). common history of struggle against British rule.

2). Role of Congress in unifying different regions together

3). geographical continuity from Himalayas to Indian Ocean

4). Multicultural approach focussing on right to minorities

5). constitution as binding glue of the society

6). Tolerance and fraternity as depicted by epithets as -
'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina'
'Sarva Dharma Sambhav'

7). Role of leadership as- Gandhi, Nehru.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Threats to Indian nationhood -

1). Communalism as a result of segmented loyalties highlighted by Charles Taylor

2). Casteism leads to the polarisation of society

3). Regionalism creating issues of son of soil movements

Eg: Kannadiga movement

4) secessionism trends due to various grievances

Eg: Call for Khalistan, Great Nagalim

5) Role of external state actors as China, Pakistan promoting insurgencies

Eg: North East

6). Developmental deficit and cultural anxiety.

Eg: Manipur

To overcome the issue we can follow principle of social endosmosis of Dr BR Ambedkar

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is considered as the pharmacy of world with it occupying 3rd rank in production by volume.

Factors behind growth of pharmaceutical industry →

1). Government policy - promotion of generic drug

2). demand considering largest population in world - 1.4 Billion

3). Trained human resource with rising B.Pharma colleges etc

4). capital availability has led to the development

5). Export potential especially markets as Africa.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for economy →

1). Spillover effect for employment generation

2). development of API parks augment infrastructure capacity [Katoch Committee]

3). ~~Re~~ reduce dependency on nations as China [70% import of API]

4). ~~Red~~ Reduce the forex outflow by curbing imports

Significance for public health →

1). Cater to the health needs of population

2). Allowed us to unfurl the vaccine program during COVID.

3). Reduce out of pocket expenditure - 48% according to Public Health estimate

4) Cater to principle of health as public good

Issues
- → Compliance issue with WTO
- → Monopoly of few companies eg: Bharat Biotech
- → Capital Intensive

To overcome same, we can focus on fillipping startups as Pharmeasy to ensure democratisation of industry.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian Meterological estimate suggests the proportion of cyclones hitting Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea is in ratio of 4:1

Bay of Bengal more prone ⇒

1) Less intermixing due to huge inflow of freshwater
2). High temperature - 26°C - 28°C conducive for cyclones
3). Residual depression from South China sea reach the zone
4) low wind shear ensures strengthening of the cyclone.
5). type of geography also influences.

But recently we also see rising cyclones in Arabian sea as - Cyclone Biparjoy
→ High Indian Ocean dipole
→ deflection Eg: Cyclone Ockhi

Decrease in frequency during Southwest monsoon →

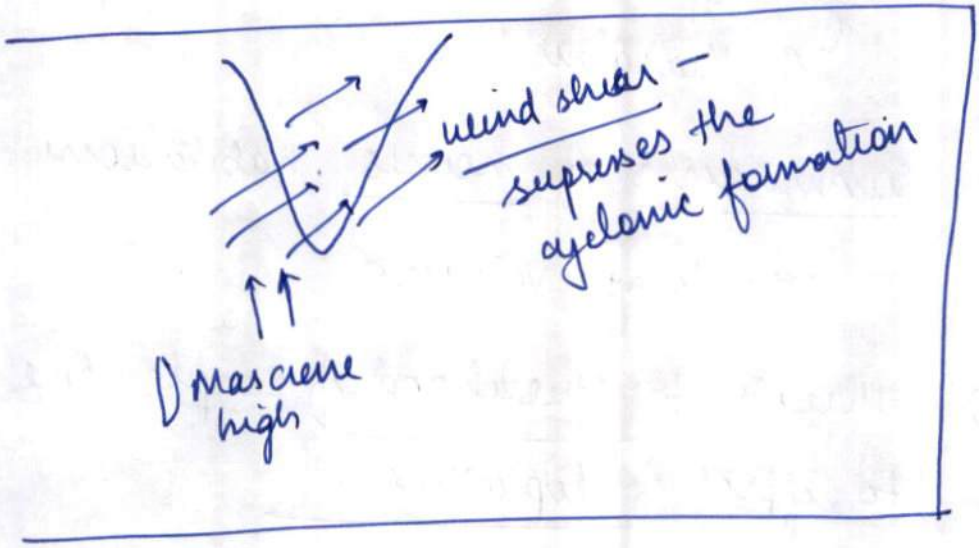
1). High wind shear reduces the scope for cyclone formation

2). It supresses the depression zones

3). disrupts the conducive conditions for cyclone formation

Eg: Intense heating of sea etc.

4) Further it cools down the temperature.



Thus during monsoon season we donot see the frequency of cyclones as evident before and after it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes involve the sudden movement of magma from earth's interior coming out as lava

Eg: Tonga Volcano

destructive in nature

1). Threat to lives of people

Eg: People killed in recent eruption of Krakatoa

2). Submergence of houses, habitations

Eg: Tonga Volcano

3). Threats to livelihood of people due to effect of displacement

4). Threat to the biodiversity of the region

Eg: Mt. Pelee of Philippines

But at the same time, it is critical for existence of human life ⇒

1). Aerosol emissions reduces the temperature of the region,

2) Has pertinent impact on climate change

3). Has role to play in the soil nourishment of the region

4). Ensures the development of agriculture post eruptions due to minerals

5). Ensures development of orographic features for people to dwell

Eg: Barren Islands

Thus volcanoes are pertinent features of the earth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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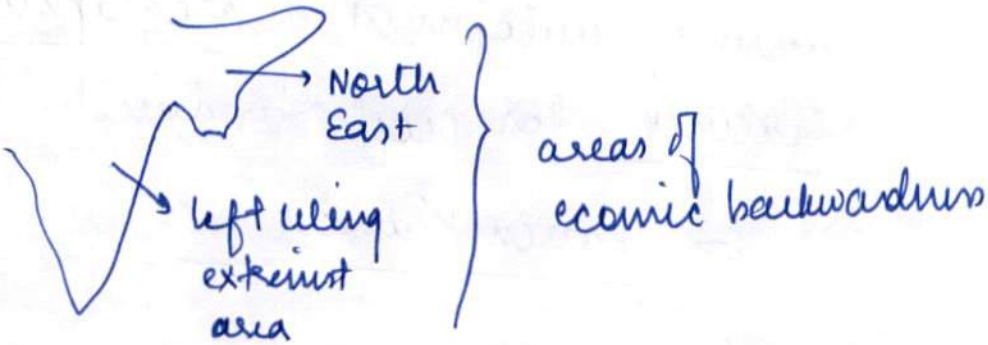
Charles Taylor talks of 'segmented loyalties' that can be used to connect the phenomena of regionalism.

Relative deprivation

1) Leads to the economic backwardness of region



2). Leads to the phenomena of cultural anxiety

Eg: Manipur

3). Issue of dutch disease also creates phenomena

Eg: Jharkhand.

4). Geographical isolation augmenting relative deprivation

Eg: North East

But only relative deprivation is not the cause-

1) Political mobilization on the grounds of region

Eg: Khalistan call

2). Historical reason of policy of divide and rule

Eg: Bengal regulation act for North East

3). Role of non state actors as China, Pakistan.

To overcome

1) forming National Integration council

2) stakeholder approach of winning civil society

3). development Eg: PM-Devine

Further focusing on Amartya Sen's idea of multiple identities can help

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The new education policy focuses on the 'education for all' ensuring it as place ~~fo~~ of equity.

But we see rising cases of bullying and other violence —

Eg: Ryan International case
Azamgarh school case.

Impact —

1) creates fear amongst the pupils
2). Gender based violence may lead to drop outs
3). Trust deficit between school administration and parent
4) security implications for children leads to distortion of SDG-3 goals.

To overcome the same –

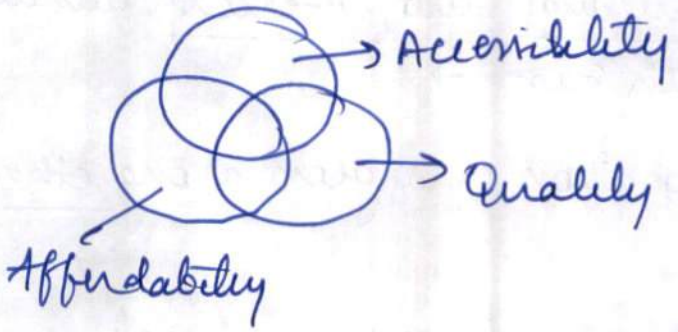
1). safe spaces

2) Use of technology as cameras to ensure security.

3) Internal complaints committee for the children based violence

4) Employing psychologists at school to ensure mental health issues addressed.

Further the 3 pronged phenomena



may be ensured by safe space principle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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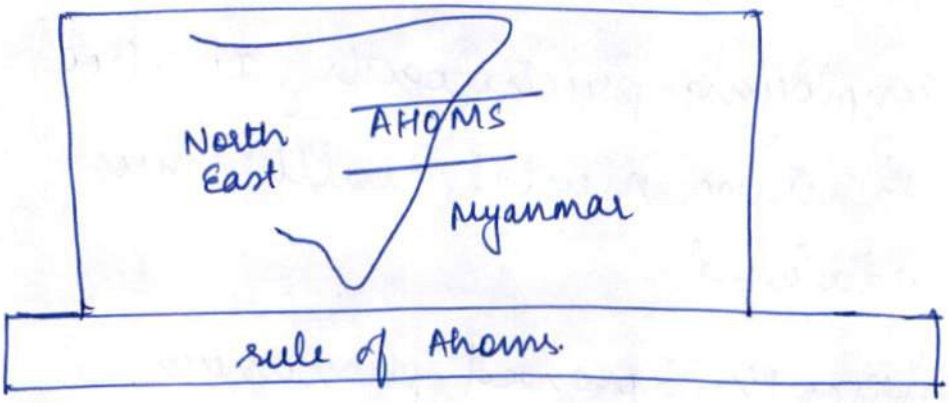
Ahom Kingdom was an important kingdom of the north Eastern region emerged during the medieval times



Shaping cultural and historical identity of north East →

1) Integration of region along ethnic lines.

2). Creation of a hierarchical organisation

3). Prevented the Islamisation of North East against Mughal forces.

4) Helped in maintaining an autonomous and independent identity

Legacy in contemporary times -

1) Leadership of people like Lachit Borphukan

2). Buranjis help reconstruct history

3) Can be used to unfoldin equity in history by space to same

4) Create the subaltern perspective

5). Ensure that the students of history are effectively know the facts of Ahoms

6). Proud in culture to people of north East

7) Remove cultural anxiety of north East

8) Political mobilisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian National movement witnessed the support from the spectrum of classes varying across different periods.

Varying positions of capitalists throughout the national movement →

1) During the moderate phase –

1.1) Did not garner much support owing to interest in British support

Eg: development of Mills, industries

1.2). Gradual support in some segments owing to the exclusivist policies of the British

Eg: People like NM Lokhande, SS Bengalee supported.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2). During extremist phase

2.1) Less support due to militant approach

2.2) More support to trade unionists during this phase

Eg: Lala Lajpat Rai's formation of AITUC

2.3). Socialist mindset penetration in the congress

3). During Gandhian phase

3.1). Little contribution as in non cooperation

3.2). Benefitted from call for indigenous production and economic swaraj

3.3) Benefitted from the call for boycott of foreign goods.

3.4). Did not get any special space in congress

3.5). Dominance of youth especially those with left leanings as Nehru and Bose reduced their importance.

3.6). Did not participate in large numbers in the civil disobedience movement

Role increased post 1940s -

1. Gradual development of more industries
2. Call for self reliance and boycott of foreign products
3. Inability of British to fulfill Indian demands due to world war led issues.
4. Leadership of people like Jamshedji Tata etc

Yet post independence, with movement to socialist mode of development, there was monopolisation by few industrialists and capitalist class could develop in its full potential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhiji suggested that a free press is the need of a country. It need not be the ally or adversary but a neutral agent.

Evolution of press

1). First phase was led by the development of press by Britishers as-

James Augustus Hickey, William Hawkins.

2). Next some Indian started press largely in English language

Eg: Naroji - Voice of India

3). Gradual perpetration of Vernacular press to propagate the ideals of freedom

Eg: Shome Prakash

To reduce its prevalence, repressive policies were adopted by British →

1) licensing regulating act
2) Vernacular press act by Lord Lytton
3) Indian press act, 1910. etc.

Its impact →

1). Moderate phase - helped in highlighting the economic drain of wealth from India
Eg: writings of Dadabhai Naoroji

2). Demand for the constitutional reforms also highlighted
Eg: call for reform of 1892

3). Demand for administrative reform as separation of executive from judiciary

4). condemnation of civil rights breach
Eg: deportation of Natu brothers condemned.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Extremist phase → During this phase, the call for swaraj highlighted

Eg: Tilak's Maharatta, Kesari

6). call for social reforms also highlighted

Eg: Shame Prakash, Satyarth Prakash

7). Pride in Indian culture propagated

Eg: Dayanand Saraswati pamphlets.

8). Building of public opinion during the Gandhian phase

Eg: Indian opinion

9). Awareness of masses of their exploitation by the means of press.

Thus press acted as an effective bulwark against despotic regime. Even today it is an essential pillar of democracy. The Windhoek declaration aims to ensure the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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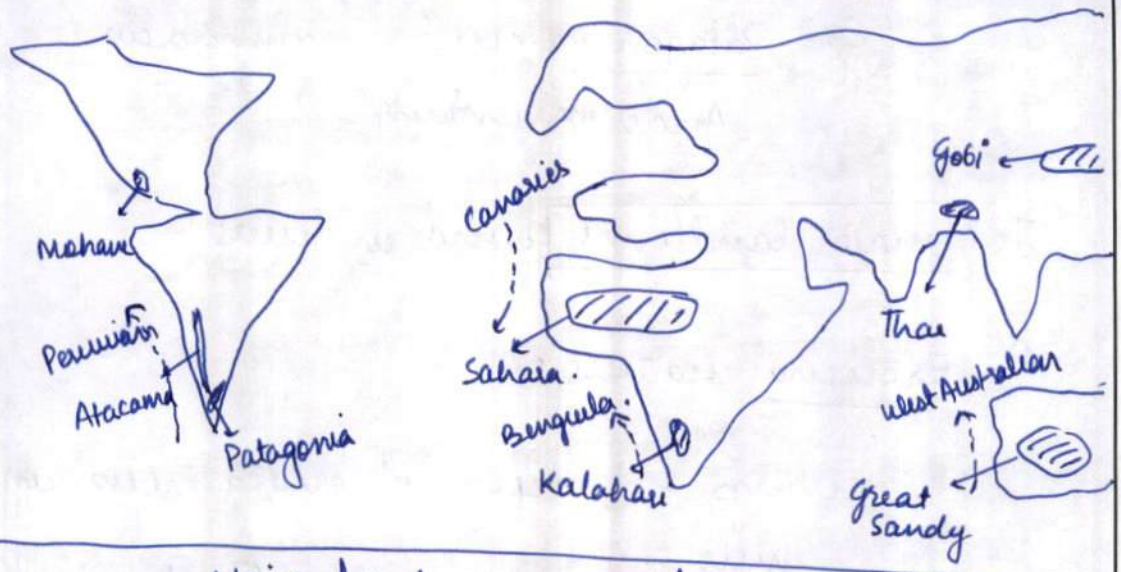
There are different types of geoclimatic and geophysical features found across the world, deserts being one amongst them.



Major deserts across world.

The factors behind formation of deserts ⇒

1). Continentality - forms the major factor behind desert formation

Eg: Gobi desert

2). cold current flowing across continents creates deserts.

eg: Benguela current - formation of Kalahari desert

3). offshore winds also reduces moisture leading to desert formation

Eg: formation of sahara desert

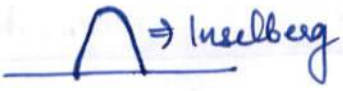
4). Rain shadow zone also leads to creation of deserts

Eg: Patagonian desert - rainshadow of Andes mountain.

The major landforms found in deserts -

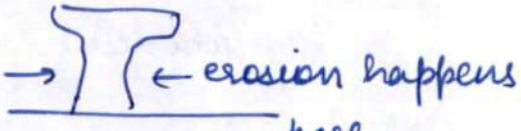
1). Erosional features :-

1.1. Inselbergs - independent eroded mountain/hills -



1.2. Playa lakes - These are eroded depressions where water may get accumulated

1.3. Yardangs - these are eroded rock bottoms -



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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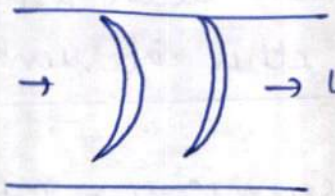
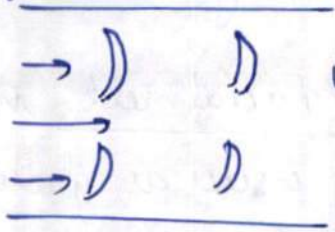
1.4. Pedeplains and Pedimints - These are the left out plains after erosion

2). Depositional features :-

2.1. Barchans - these are the sanddunes type of features.



2.2. Seifs - these are half barchans type features



These are the various types of landforms features formed in the deserts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The IPCC synthesis report has highlighted the acute vulnerability of the mountains with respect to climate change.

The fragility of mountains with respect to climate change and other interventions →

1). Regions of high seismicity - more vulnerable to landslides, earthquakes

Eg: Himalayan region

2). Emerging issues of glacial melt makes it more vulnerable to issues as glacial lake outburst

3) Receding snowline as indicated in the Himalayan assessment report

4). Unsustainable tourism is creating further tragedies

Eg: Uttarakhand floods 2013.

5). Industrial development projects leading to land subsidence

Eg: Joshimath issue with respect to Vishnugash plant

6). Unsustainable projects create further issues.

Eg: Silverline project in Kerala

7). Impact on the livelihoods of people and their displacement.

To overcome the issue -

1). Government led interventions like the National mission on Sustainable himalayas

2). Structural mechanisms as focussing on afforestation drives

3). Usage of assessment as Vulnerability risk assessment map to reduce unsustainable project development

4). Focussing on Environmental Impact assessment and Social Impact assessment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5). Sustainable tourism models like the Mangalajodi model of Odisha

6). Community led initiatives for conservation like Sacred groves as Kavil Kadu.

7) Sustainable industrial development in the areas

8). Compliance of the views of the expert committees as- Mishra committee on Joshimath issue.

9). International cooperation as studies like Hindukush assessment studies

10). Key focus areas for the NDC target to ensure sustainable mountain ecosystem

Further as suggested by Elinor Ostrom, the focus needs to be to ensure community centric approach in development and sustaining conservation efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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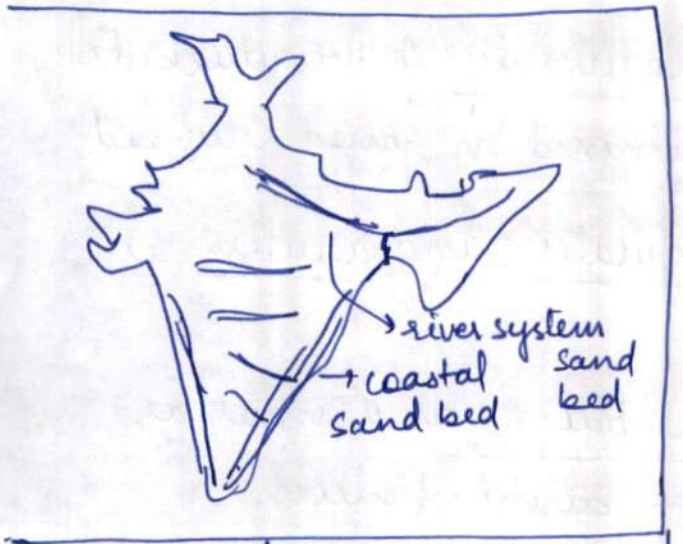
Sand is categorised as minor mineral in India and thus its management lies with the local levels.



Sand beds

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

1). Prevalence of sand mafias and nexus of politicians mafias etc

2). Illegal market for construction activities

3). Administrative apathy on the part of the administration

4). Lack of awareness of gram sabhas with respect to their rights

5). Lack of effective means of tracking of river beds and coastal beds.

6). Management by local bodies creates the prevalence of corruption

7). Lack of awareness of the ecological impact of activities

Eg: Impact on biodiversity

Impact of this issue →

1). Impacts the biodiversity of the river beds

Eg: witnessed in Ganga river bed

2). Pollutes groundwater and aquifers as well

3) Prevalence of corruption and issues as intimidation to administration

4). Amputes gram sabhas of their rights over the resources

5). Pollution of the river bodies and the soil

6). In coastal zones - creates intrusion of salt water

7). Impacts livelihoods of the population in vicinity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to control the same

1). Development of alternatives like m-sand to reduce overdependence on natural sand

2). focussing on other alternative solutions

3). Social auditing of activities can reduce unsustainable management.

Eg: Karnataka.

4). Administrative vigilance can reduce nexus

Eg: role of Durga shakti nagpal

5) Tracking via GPS of the sand to reduce diversions

6). Carrying out Environmental Impact assessment and social Impact assessment before carrying out such activities

7). Community strengthening for information sharing

Eg: Kerela.

Sustainable use of resources can only ensure sustainable development and thus efforts be in line with SDG-13 and SDG-14.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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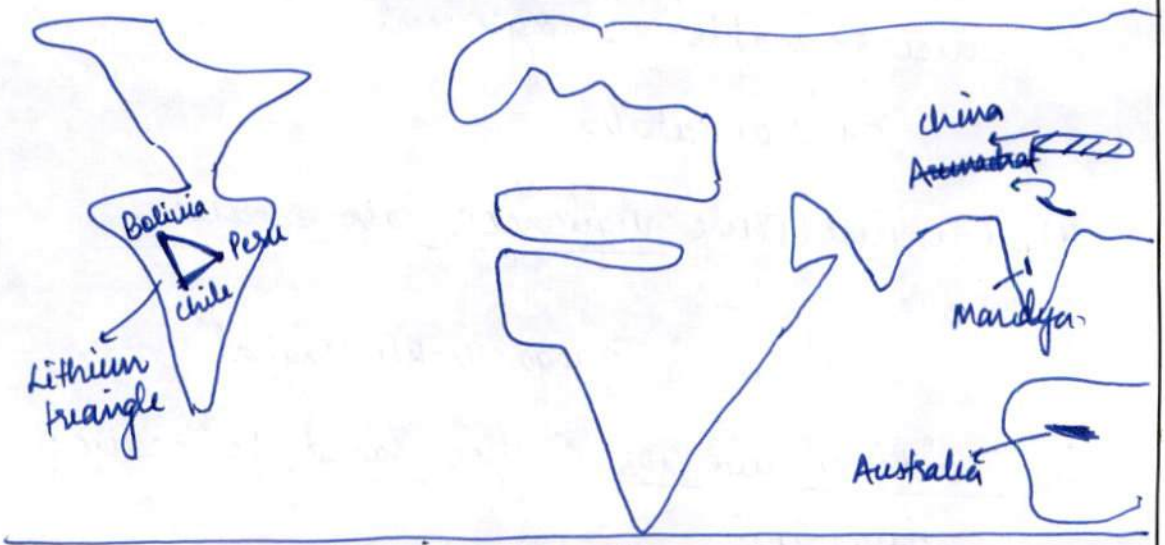
Lithium is one of the most sought out mineral in the present age of Industrial revolution 4.0 and thus gains prominence



Lithium reserves.

The major lithium producing zones are -

Latin America → Lithium triangle zone - Bolivia, Chile, Peru.

Australia also has major reserves

China further has large reserves of Lithium.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Geopolitical aspects of lithium production -

1). Usage in the EV market - dominant raw material

2). clustered presence in some regions provides hegemony of those states

3). weaponization of supply chains
Eg: China

4). Monopolisation of market by few companies and countries
Eg: China, USA

5). Used as a strategic weapon by the nations due to dependence.

6). Tarif wars by nations to avoid trade of lithium

Environmental implications -

Negative implications -

1). In extraction process - leads to the emission of toxic gases

2). Evidences of eutrophication in the extraction zones

Eg: Manchuria

3). Creates air pollution due to lack of advanced technology in extraction

4). Impacts the biodiversity of the region

Eg: Chile, Peru

5) Curbs eco-tourism potential of the region

Positive Implications →

1). Major raw material in the Electric Vehicle

2). Indirectly linked to decarbonisation of transport

3). Help in achieving of the NDC targets and net zero by 2070

4). Help in movement towards green mobility.

Thus lithium is a strategic reserve tool and efforts need to be taken to secure its production. Recent reserves in Raisi (J&K) highlights its importance and utility for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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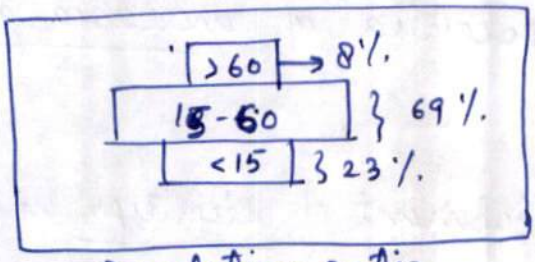
The population estimates suggests Indian youth in total population = 350 million thus making it as young demography.



Population ratio

Impact of globalization on various aspects of youth identity ⇒

Positive Impact →

1) Influenced by western liberal values

Eg: Support to LGBTQA+

2). Gender equality and grievances effectively put forward

Eg: MeToo movement

3) More conscious of the present challenges as

climate change

Eg: Youth across globe participating in Friday for future

4). Expanded exposure to true knowledge.

5). Educational prospects increases due to internationalisation of education

Eg: Mobility agreement with Australia

6). Harness the potential of increased global integration

Eg: development of startups in India

7). Contributing to international tragedies and events

8). Platform to interact with like minded population

Negative impact →

1). Identification with wrong causes

Eg:

2). Radicalisation on social media and dark web.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3). Increasing prevalence of lone wolf attacks

Eg: Christchurch attack

4). May also be used to threaten sovereignty of nation

Eg: Khalistan movement

5). Radical movements and destablising efforts

To ensure a balance –

1). development of scientific temper amongst youth

2). Creation of formal platforms in line with initiatives like Youth Sangams

3). cultural exchange of youth at university level for cross national exposures

4). Role of social media in ensuring cohesive and safe interaction.

The 'Amrit Peedi' should be moulded so that it can harness dividends of globalisation without getting disrupted by it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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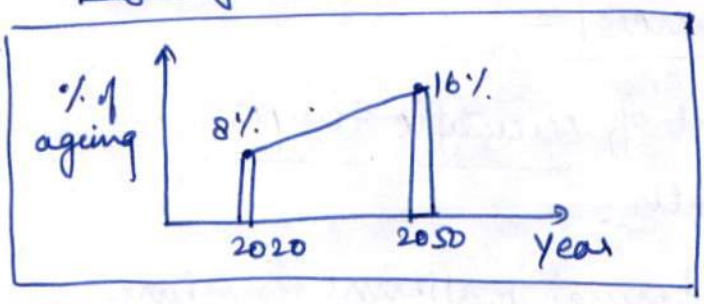
The NFHS-V data had highlighted that the total fertility rate has declined to 2.1 reaching the replacement level.

In this scenario, future demographic concerns –

Ageing population –



1). The rising ageing population leads to the issue of

DALY = expected 480 million

2). Increased fiscal expenditure to social security

3). Reduce the tax to GDP ratio already less - 17% of GDP

4). Increase compliance burden on the present income tax payers.

5). Creates more issues of out of pocket expenditure on health management [LASI report]

6). Increase case of harassment of the aged population [Agewell foundation]

weak social security ⇒

1). Lead to marginalisation of ~~youth~~ old age especially poors

2). Populist measures as old Pension scheme doesnot benefits poor amongst old age

3). Leads to lack of financial and decision making autonomy.

4). Feminization of old age [1033/1000] leads to further issues of marginalisation.

In such a scenario, the solution lies in -

1). strengthening social security by the initiatives as Atal Pension, National Social assistance program

2). Development of social infrastructure as Health facilities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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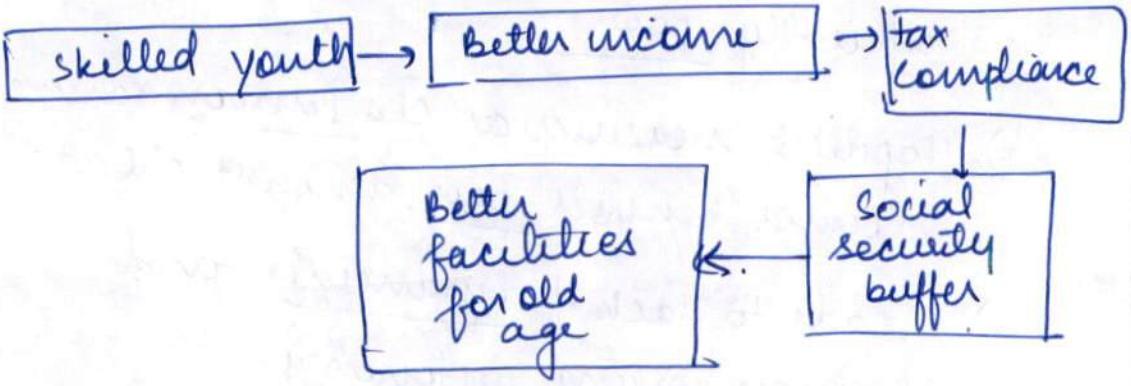
3). Right to health bill passed by Rajasthan comes in line with better coverage of healthcare facility.

4). Tax compliance augmentation by easy compliance as faceless assessment.

5). Focus on skilling of youth



6). Security of old age by Maintanence of old age population act etc

7). Schemes like Sacred, Sage further enhance there potential.

Further the Switzland's time bank is one of best practices involving Volunteer contribution of time for helping old age people.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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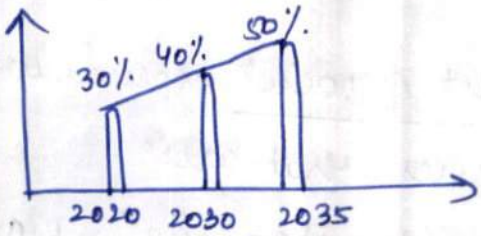
The urbanization phenomena is visible in India -



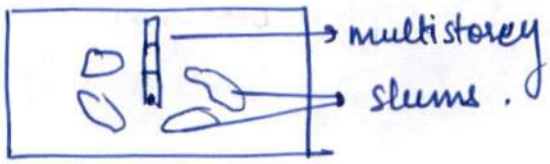
The issues of urban poors -

1). Living conditions as proliferation of slums
   Eg: Dharavi
2). Congestion leads to prevalence of many diseases
   Eg: COVID.
3). Unhygienic practices due to lack of clean spaces
4). Dilipidated houses.
5). Lack of effective and proper drainage impact them - urban floods
   Eg: Hyderabad.

6). Lack of cheap mobility

Eg: Bangalore

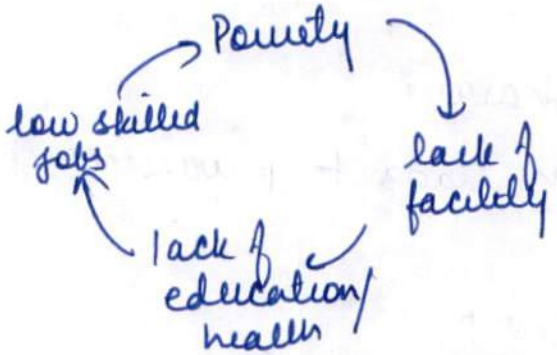
7). Inequality prevalence in the areas



Impacts - 1) out of pocket expenditure due to health issues that arise

2). Resorting to stealing, pickpocketing etc

3). Poverty trap due to inability of children to move out of poverty



4). Inability to harness the demography with mean year ~ 29 years

In this respect, welfare of urban poors needs to take center stage -

1). Employment mechanism for the urban youth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2). skilling initiatives for self employment
Eg: Seekho aur Kamao

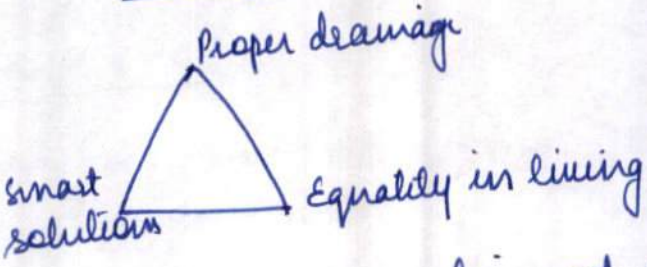
3). WASH facility to reduce out of pocket expenditure

4). sustainable and hygienic living
Eg: Rental complexes as a part of PM-Awas yojana

5). gender sensitive facilities in the urban spaces especially mobility sector
Eg: Delhi metro - first coach for ladies

6). Municipal bonds for ensuring clean infrastructure and community infrastructure.

Finally following the UN-Habitat principles and its 3-pronged approach can help



Further, supreme court judgement as in Olga Tellis case also focuses on need for catering to urban poors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0971237

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surabhi Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Kanpur Udyamandir Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/2023

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
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9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are considered as Invisible empires by Samuel finer. They exert interest articulation on the government.

Role in public participation

1) Holding of dharnas and protests
   Eg: Narmada bachao Andolan
2). Make people aware of the ill effects of pollution
   Eg: MC Mehta role in Ganga pollution awareness.
3). Instrumentalise awareness of government policies to people
   Eg: Center for Environment of - Sunita narayan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Enhance responsiveness -

1) Use PILs for enforcing environmental rights

Eg: Mc Mehta

2). Highlight loopholes in governmental policies.

Eg: NGO highlighted issues in Polluter pay principle

3). Highlight loopholes in corporate policies.

Eg: Vedanta case of Nyamgiri

Issues

1. Lack of registration of NGO - 90% unregistered
2. firefighting approach - focus after an issue
3. governmental apathy

To provide a better role focus needs to be more proactive and prolonged to ensure clean environment as a part of our fundamental right [Mc Mehta case]

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Buddhadeo Karamaskar case SC had acknowledged sex work as a profession

First step to basic rights -

1) Ensures constitutional morality of right to profession [Article 19]

2) Acceptance of social circumstances leading to them choosing that profession.

3). Reduce the exploitation of sex worker by police administration

4). Can also reduce underground activities creating whole net of trafficking etc.

5). Ensure there economic right to work.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But it is the first step -

1) Focus needs to be societal transformation with respect to social stigma

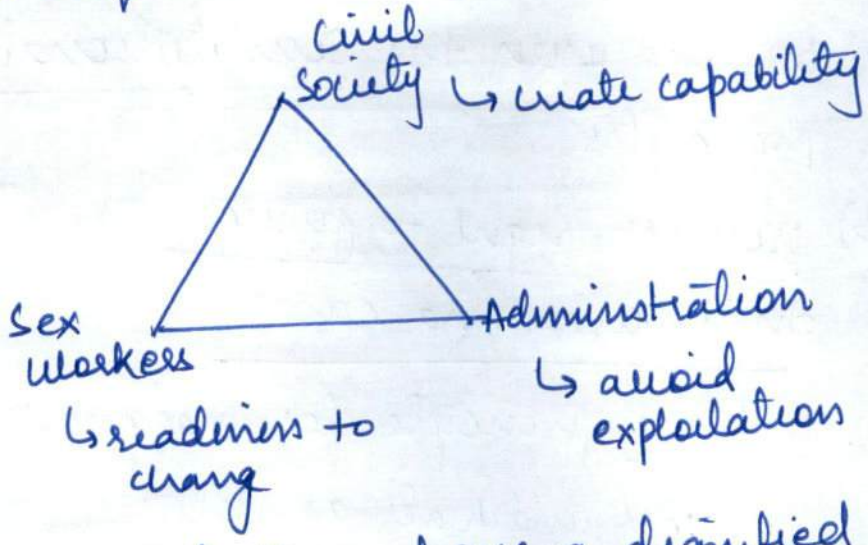
2). skilling of workers to move to more dignified professions

3). Awareness of the rights to them.

4). Creating a basic infrastructure including education and healthcare facility in regions.

5) Gradual shifting to other professions.

This requires role of -



This can help them have a dignified living and play role in societal transformation

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National legal services authority act created for the three tiered model for free legal aid

National legal service authority → State legal service authority → District legal service authority

Role of district legal service authority -
free legal aid -

1). marginalised sections covered as - women, children, old age etc

2) In line with the Constitutional principles

3) provides right to justice as held in Antia Kushwaha case.

4). welfare principle for marginalised eg: 70% undertrials as Dalits

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

disseminating legal awareness →

1). makes the people aware of these rights

2) avoid the judicial loophole with restricting accessibility to justice.

3). makes people aware and hence demand rights.

Issues → 1) lack of timely creation of the DLSA

→ 2) trust deficit between people

→ 3) lack of finances for effective functioning

→ 4) No provision with respect to expertise.

To make it more utility →

1) Timely creation of bodies in all districts

2) Building provisions of support to BPL population

3). Assessment of function by courts.

Accessibility to justice as held in Anita Kushwaha case can be ensured by DLSAs

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 4 judges cases finally culminated to the creation of the collegium system

S P Gupta case
↓
SC Advocates on record case
↓
Presidential reference
↓
NJAC case

Collegium system utility →

1) Ensures the Montesquie's principle of separation of power

2). Ensures judicial independence as part of basic structure

3). Reduces influence of executive on judgement
Eg: Executive is largest litigant

4). Justice not only done but seem to be done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues -

1). Uncle judge syndrome prevailing in judiciary

2) lack of judicial accountabitely

3). questionable judgements

Eg: Kerala HC judgement of groping not equal to harassment

4) reduces the trust deficit amongst people

5) gives scope for judicial adventurism

To avoid the focus needs to be-

1) UK case of commission including diverse membership

2). strengthening the role of other stakeholders eg: Bar Council

3) Ensuring judicial accountability

Eg: odisha's High Court tabling of report to legislature.

Thus the focus needs to be to adopt the Aristotelian middle path of judicial independence and accountabilely

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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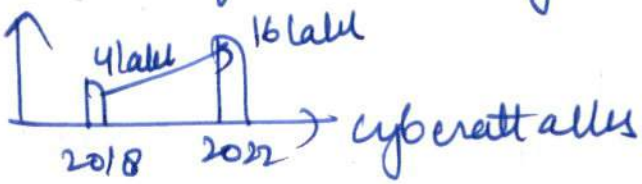
Recently government had come up with Mission Karamyogi to focus on the civil services reforms.

Present day challenges →

1). new issues of technology threats



2). Hybrid warfare coming from civil society

3). issues of unemployment fuelling radicalisation
Eg: Kashmir

4). awareness amongst people leading to demand for good governance

5) Climate issue requiring innovative sustainable solution.

In this respect, reforms go beyond recruitment and standardised training →

1) Hota committee suggestion on usage of technology in administration

2). Innovative decision making by area specific solutions

Eg: My school My farm initiative in Mizoram

3) focussing on 360° performance appraisal

4). Tracking of performance by using iGOT platform

5). Tracking citizens feedback on service delivery.

6) Trained in specialised areas as cyber, audit etc.

Being steel frames as suggested by Vallabhai Patel, Civil servants needs to be effectively trained to meet present challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ishrat Hussain committee had instrumentalised for social stock exchange that focuses on finance for social impact projects.

In this respect, the utility of social impact bonds →

1) Provide for the finances for social projects
   eg: education, health
2) reduce dependency on CSR funds clustered around certain sectors only
   eg: education
3) Makes people and corporations an effective pillar in social upliftment
4). develop cohesiveness in the society

5) Tracking outcomes help ensure better disbursal of funds.

6) bridge the regional deficit as infrastructure in north east

7) reduce dependency on foreign funds

8) Makes NGO more financially strengthened.

Issues → 1) fiscal prudence of companies in buying it

→ 2) attractiveness of bonds for profit oriented firms

→ 3) largely be able to gather funds from philanthropists.

→ 4). still be clustered in some sector only

To overcome → 1) Instrumentalisation of the ESG framework can augment putting money in such funds

Further it works on principle of gandhi's model of trusteeship can help ensure societal upliftment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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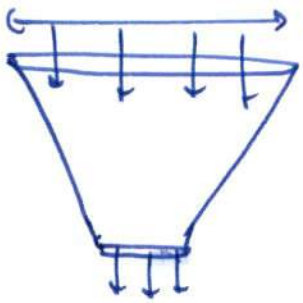
In witnesses the issue of leaky bucket syndrome with respect to female participation in labour force



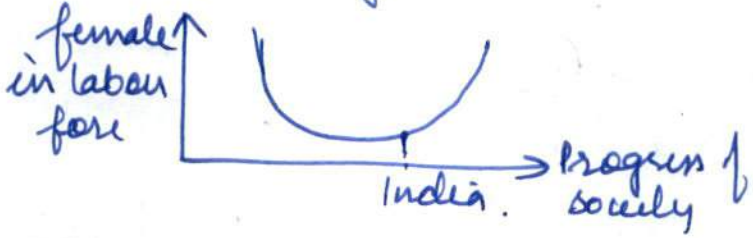
wide graduation prospect -
Eg: 48% in graduation [AICTE survey]

narrow participation in jobs
Eg: labour force participation rate - 25% [plfs survey]

The cause of this -

1) Increasing household income reduces women in workforce

2) U-shaped hypothesis



3) Higher education prospects reduces them in labour force

4). Time poverty and issue of glass ceiling, sticky floor reduces there participation

5). Less presence in STEM sector and engineering - 14%.

6). Patrearchy prevalence also restricts participation

7) Security issue - Nirbhaya case

To overcome

1) safe mobility Eg Delhi metro

2) Diversity and inclusion norms by the corporations.

3). Initiatives as KIRAN, Curie - more in STEM sector

4). NEP focuses on high education GER to 50%.

5). Role of Civil society as SEWA, Kudumb - shree to overcome these issues

In this respect, the focus needs to be to ensure what Vivekananda said - for nation's progress bird needs to fly by both wings - (one-male one female)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The government has recently come up with the move to revamp the civil registration system.

This includes the socio-economic data of the population and can be used for-

1) welfare policy measures by the government
2). Track the social and economic mobility of population.
3). can be used to overcome issues of exclusion - inclusion error
4). Make more coherent decision making.
5). Avoid the manual registration and issue related to it.

Thereby an automated and upto date civil registration system can help ~~in~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But issues -

1) Huge population - 1.4 Billion
2). Cases of cyber attack and data breach
3). Huge database for storage
4) Make people aware of utility of registration.
5) Creates scope for political populism

However, an upto date civil registration system can help with effective policy making. This can be instrumentalised for good governance.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The IMF is part of Bretton woods group conceived in 1945 as part of liberal institutional world order

Issues in IMF system

1) lack of equitable share in voting
Eg: USA has virtual veto - 18%

2). SDR represents only 6 economies - only 1 from BRICS

3) Top management monopolisation by E.U.

4). Lack of representation of the developing world

5). structural reformation plans are intrusive to sovereignty.

6). Used as forum of USA hegemony and dollarisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reform

1) change in the SDR model to includate BRICS economy
2) leadership should involve the developing countries
3). guidelines over structural transformation to avoid intrusive policies
4). rationalisation of share of voting of the western countries
5). development of alternative forums as AIIB, NDB also represents need for reforms.

considering the world in kindleberger trap, there is a need to ensure reforms in these bodies to ensure reduce crises of confidence.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों की इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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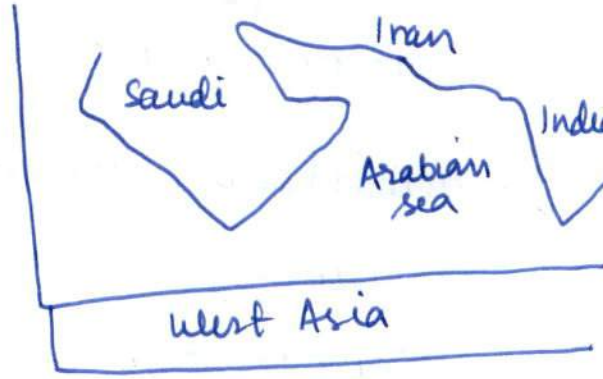
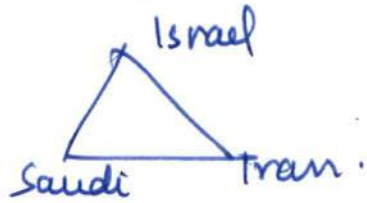
West Asia lies in II Mandala according to Kautilyan Mandala Siddhanta

Focus on geopolitics



1). Balancing the three powers



2). Balancing Chinese intrusion in the region

3). Creation of strategic platforms as 1242

4). development of strategic assets as Chabbahar port

5) Balancing of Israel-Palestinian issue.

Transition to geoeconomics

1) FTA with UAE and 50% of utility being one of highest for India
2). Relation with Israel focussed on- defence development, smart agriculture
3). Remittance economy considering 8 million diaspora
4). Investment from Gulf
   Eg: Saudi Aramaco's investment in Ratnagiri refinery.

Yet geopolitics has not taken backseat →

1) Recent chinese led Saudi-Iran reapproachment requires India to be strategic players
2) The three powers need balancing
3) security threats of region need geopolitical calculus.

Till now India has been able to navigate choppy water of west Asia by its omnidirectional foreign policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The competition commission of India was instrumentalised by the competition Commission of India Act, 2002 overtaking the MRTP Act, 1976

Role of CCI in furthering healthy competitiveness to innovate and augmenting effectiveness ⇒

1). Power to restrict monopolisation by few corporations

Eg: Verdict regarding Makemytrip

2). Ensure effective free market economy prevails

3). Punishes the corporations going for predatory pricing tools and dark patterns

Eg: Whatsapp fined over its forced consent on the user.

4). Protects the small firms from funding by the subversion by big corporations.

5). Reduces the compliance burden to allow free market to operate unlike its predecessor → MRTP.

But it has $\boxed{\text{certain issues}}$ →

1). Not has overreaching powers unlike its western counterparts

Eg: French counterpart applied GAFA tax.

2) It is not an autonomous entity and works on executive guidelines

3). Not release white papers on emerging dark patterns → unlike its USA counterpart

4). Not been able to curb predatory pricing Eg: $\boxed{\text{Amazon}}$ – cloudtail link

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Has also not been able to break monopolies, duopoly

Eg: Duopoly in the e-commerce market

To make it more efficient :-

1) Powers need to be strengthened in line with EU and USA counterparts

2) Have enforceability powers of its rules.

3) Periodic assessment of the market of analyse threatening trends.

4). Expert manning of body

5). Focus on principle of market egalitarianism

6). White paper on its strategy to ensure effective space to small players

7) Ingraining technological solutions as IOT, Big data etc.

This along with initiatives like ONDC, UPI aims to create a more transparent and egalitarian market economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhiji suggested a free press as the need of a democracy. It should neither be an ally nor adversary.

Against this maxim, we see media turning to the evil practice of paid news.

Issues with paid news -

1). Distorts facts thereby leading to misinformation and disinformation

2) Rule by Elites because they can subvert news in their favour

3) De-democratisation considering the truth is distorted

4) May lead to societal issues as Mob lynching, hate speech
Eg: Palghar incident

5) Distorts political equilibrium by propagating one type of news.

www.visionias.in

6) Ecochamber effect creating decline in rationality

7) Post truth society driven by emotions

In specific context of elections

Paid news → changes peoples perception → can change mandate → electoral victory → corruption → money from illegal source → Paid news

Vicious loop of paid news.

Making paid news an electoral offence -

1). By bringing under RPA regulations, can be used to curb paid news

2) disqualification provisions can ensure money and muscle power dosnot prevail → Resurgence India case

3). Break the chain of corruption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4). allows true mandate of people be ensured in election

5) democratisation of elections so that small parties have equal leverage

6) can also curb hate speech - linked to issue of paid news.

Issues in making paid news deliberal offence

1) Difficult to track if news is paid or not

2) Not explicit provision covered in any act.

3). Difficult in proving the facts

4). Vulnerable to misuse.

In this respect -

1) Effective strengthening of Model code of conduct and use of plenary powers by Election commission (Mohinder Gill case)

2). Usage of technology solutions to track

Further for a democracy it is necessary that General will as suggested by Rousseau prevails and need not be distorted by any negative forces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The constitution of India provides for the Right of religious and cultural domains under Article 25-30.

But with respect to exercise of these rights certain issues emerged as-

1). Gender marginalisation as mentioned in Sabarimala case

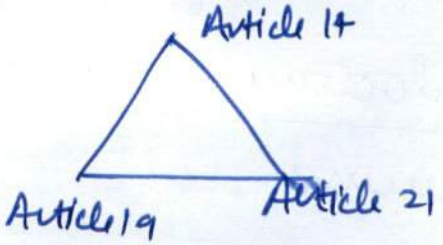
2). Tortorous practices as happens in certain festivals.

3). Anachronistic practices in name of religion
Eg: female genital mutilation by Dawoodi Bohra community.

In this respect, doctrine of essentiality was concerned in the Shirur Mutt case.

In this case the court observed -

1) To follow the doctrine of proportionality with respect to the practices followed
2) use the test and effect principle of how practices have effect on society
3) Use the fundamental doctrine and the golden triangle not be breached



4) ensure the constitutional morality prevails
5) The practice is fundamental to the existence of the religion and must be followed.

Further in other cases as Ismail Faroqui case also court defined principles and added provision as —

Mosque not essential to the religion of Islam.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with doctrine

1) Evidences of judicial overreach by using the doctrine

2). Court is not theocratic body thereby questionable on its power to decide

3). Religious leaders have taken divergent views on courts judgements

4). Against doctrine of secularism where state intervenes

To overcome issues -

1) Expert panel under persuion of court to look into religious matters

2) Inclusion of religious leaders for better judgement

3). Deliberation by Parliament can be ~~cour~~ more conducive.

In this reference there is a necessity for the court to work with principled distance approach.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Economic advisory Council provides for the advise to the PM with respect to the economic policies. It was instrumentalised during Manmohan Singh regime.

Limiting the size of government -

Involves limiting the council of ministers in the government - fixed to 15% of Parliament size.

Big size -

1) Huge fiscal expenditure on the management of the departments
2) Parallel schemes running across different ministries
3). Reduces scope of regular meetings

4) Governmental overheads in management
5). More expenditure
6). Not contributes to good governance

limiting size can help -

1) reduce unnecessary expenditure on various parallel schemes
2) merge some ministries to cut down
→ Jal shakti ministry
3) reduce the support staff expenditure
4). better management of limited ministries
5) reduce the hierarchy
6) Tracking of works of different departments becomes easier.

But there are issues -

1) limiting size may overburden some ministries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2). Cut down on crucial areas of deliberation

3). Concentration of power on some ministries

4). Some issues may not get handled

Solution

1) Rationalisation of the administration

2) Assessment of work and distribution in equitable manner

3) Provide support staff for proper efficiency.

Mere cutting size may not help, the focus needs to be good governance and it is achieved by proper assessment and taking measures as creating of Ministry of cooperation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Institutions of eminence scheme was conceived to propell Indian educational institution to world class level.

Provisions → Provides for autonomy in functioning
→ financial incentivisation
– Public Institution – 1000 crore
→ focus on research and development
→ strengthen industry – academia linkage.

Certain institutions as much as public and private had been provided with this status but issues remain →

1). Quality of Education – No

1.1) No higher education in top 100 in QS world ranking

1.2) graduation outcomes are dim – 48% youth unemployable.

1.3) Perception of people with respect to course apart from STEM – poor.

1.4) Low Research – only 0.67% GDP

2) Affordability –

2.1) Education especially Medical unafferdable

Eg: People going to Ukraine

2.2). Lack of support in higher education by government

3) Accessibility

3.1) Lack of accessible infrastructure for disabled

Eg: Braille content, segringes.

3.2). Regional disparity

Eg: North East.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Equity

4.1) Gender inclusion - considering only 14% females in Engineering

4.2). social inclusion - only 2.5% dalit students in higher education (AICTE report)

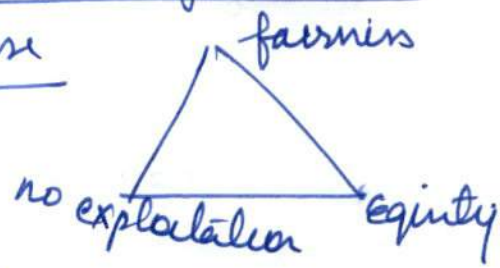
In this respect

1) Provision of National research fund to promote culture of innovation

2). K. Radhakrishnan Committee recommendation ⇒

2.1) Internationalization of Education
Eg: recent ugc norms
IIT Madras campus in zanzibar

3). focus on supreme court guidelines in PA Inamdar case



Equitable education can help harness demography to reach SDG-3 and propell I.R 4.0.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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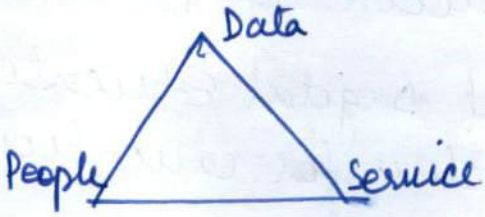
The digital Public Infrastructure is the integration of physical infrastructure facility with the digitisation revolution for better service delivery

It focuses on 3 pillared approach



[allows innovative and convenient service delivery →

1) Usage of Aadhar and its linkage provides for DBT facility

2) Co-win app was used for vaccine coverage

3). Digilocker ensure secure storage of govs files, certificates

[help overcome inclusion and accessibility barrier →]

1). Umang app for ensuring the integration of services

2). PM-Wani for the digital coverage.

3). JAN Dhan ensure financial inclusion

4) Digital Health Mission ensure the health accessibility

5) National Digital Education infrastructure for education accessibility

[Increases transparency and accountability →]

1) Provides for grievance redressal provisions

Eg: Samadhan.

2). Tracking of the funds

Eg: PFMS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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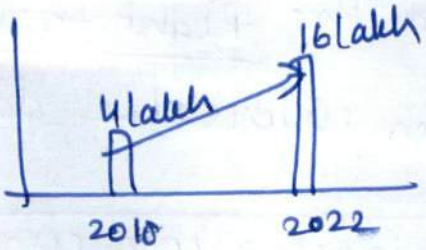
Issues –

1). Data privacy considering lack of data protection act

2). Cyberfrauds



3). Device cost is high leading to digital divide

4) Rural penetration is less only 14% according to NSSO survey

5) Gender divide considering 30% female have accessibility

6). Data usage by corporations for manipulation
Eg: Cambridge Analytica

Way forward

- 1. EU general data protection law can be model for data protection
- 2. Passing data protection law
- 3. Cyber hygiene be practiced

Data is new oil and it is a public good according to Eco survey, DPI can be instrumentalised for same.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently the Rajasthan legislature assembly passed the Right to health bill making it an enforceable directive

This legislation ensures -

1) Provision of health facility to all the people.
2) Set of diseases and problems that ~~can~~ needs to be prioritised
3). The obligation on part of the hospitals to admit

But to make it a success requires plugging gaps →

social	solution
1). Awareness on rights to health	i) use mechanism as doordarshan, social media

2) Institutional deliveries still 89%.	2) Instrumentalisation Laqshya, Matru Vandana etc
3) Tribal health - still face issues as genetic disorders, anemia	3) Swasthya portal Budget 2023 - Elimination of Sickle cell anemia by 2047.
4) regional disparity Kerala : Jharkhand - 10 times disparity dalors	4) regional equity by incentivisation

financial	Solution
1) Out of pocket expenditure - 48% as per National Health Outcome Estimates	1) Ayushman Bharat Initiative
2). Health Insurance gap - 2.5%.	2) Focussing on insurance - PM Jeevan Jyoti

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) lack of fiscal capacity of the state.

3) reduce the wasteful expenditure
Eg: freebies.

Infrastructural	solutions
1) Lack of effective tertiary care	1) use PPP model of development
2) Lack of medical facility and equipment	2) Budget 2023 - for medical equipment promotion
3) lack of rural health infrastructure	3) Promotion of health and wellness centers

Further Amartya Sen suggests the 3 general failures

1) Premature dependency on private
2) Lack of discussions
3) Insurance deficit

needs to be bridged.

Further we must ensure right to health as propagated in P. Ratinam case

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The NALSA judgement had recognised the transgenders as the III gender

Further to ensure equity the Transgenders Protection Act 2019 was passed -

1) Prohibiting discrimination against transgenders
2) Self declaration of identity
3). creation of Transgender Protection board etc.

yet despite nudge, they have not been engendered in the society →

1). Social acceptance to them is missing
2) lack of financial inclusion considering only minscul in formal employment.

उम्मीदवारों, को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3). Not part of political manifesto
- Population only 4.5 lakh [Census-2011]

4). lack of education leads to low opportunities

5). social stigma attached to the transgenders

6) lack of reservation policy for the trans people.

7). Mainstraming of issues as trafficking not done by media.

To overcome the same ⇒

1) Role of civil society as Naz foundation for social awareness

2) Reservation policy to ensure there socio-economic empowerment

3). creating social policy for the development of there prospects.

4). Innovative solutions as the Pride month

5). Inclusion in private sectors

Eg: Pride station by Noida metro

6). Role of leaders to motivate others

7). Part of the political manifesto to overcome there issue

8) enforcement of the court principles in nalsa case.

Further ensuring the promision of the Yogyakarta principles can help engendering the transgenders and there integration to the society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों, को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The SCO was instrumentalised in 2001 by China involving central Asian republic, Russia, ~~Ch~~ India, Pakistan.

Recently, 2022 India took up the presidentship of SCO.

The expectations from SCO are -

1) effective front against rising threat of terror [RATS]
2). stablised central Asian republic region
3). Focussing on economic integration of region.
4) Prevent role of external actor in region
5) Focus on connectivity initiatives in line with INSTC
6). Focus on cultural cooperation

But these expectations remain unfulfilled due to -

1) strained ties with China

1.1). Border disputes as Galwan reduces areas of cooperation

1.2). Building trust deficit between the two neighbours.

1.3). Policy of economic de-risking and working with USA friendshoring

1.4) Rising China Russia axis

1.5). Chinese aggression in South China Sea and greyzone operation in Andaman sea.

2) Strained ties with Pakistan

2.1) Policy of 1000 cuts adoption by Pakistan

2.2) Insurgency led by ISI support

2.3) Building strain in cooperation even in Indus water treaty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other factors

1) nexus of China and Pakistan
2) ~~Inclusion~~ Halting of agendas put by India by Pakistan
3). Taliban takeover of Afghanistan and Pakistan strategic depth
4). Lack of cultural cohesion in the nation
5) Lack of connectivity projects.
6) Hegemony of China especially with respect to its BRI Initiatives

To overcome

1) Strategic balancing by means of Russia
2) Use Track II diplomacy for better communication
3) Focus on low politics areas as trade, culture.

This can propell SCO as a major regional bloc ensuring it as goldilocks' option for warring neighbours.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

From estranged democracies, India and USA have transitioned to engaged partners

- Dennis Kux

With Prime Ministers visit to USA, conclusion of iCET provides a transformation in partnership with respect to technology -

1) defence cooperation - the 4 foundational agreement - BECA, COMCASA etc
   - the technology transfer with respect to F414 engine.

2) semiconductor cooperation with entities as -
   Micron investment worth $800 million.

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3). cooperation in AI, Quantum, NASAR

4) clean energy cooperation by the Joint energy patnership.

These initiatives can help ensure -

1) Internal balancing of India with respect to China

2) Reduce dependency on Russia for defence
Eg: SIPRI report - 48% - Russia

3). Help reach goal of net zero by 2070

4) Harness the demographic potential of 380 million

5) Employment to people in line with the Industrial Revolution 4.0

6). strengthen value chains especially with respect to semiconductors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

1) India's dependency on Russia with respect to defence
2). lack of depth in Indo USA relation
3) China - centricity in the relation
4) semiconductor firms - lack of sufficient manpower (trained).
5). Trust deficit

To overcome -

1). Fast pace implementation of the agreements
2). Move beyond china centricity
3) Focus on new areas - maritime security, cybersecurity
4). strategic autonomy.

The relation between USA and India is forced multiplies according to Amitabh Matoo.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 097237

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surabhi Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Kanpur Vidya Mandir Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur

27/08/2023

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is the state of being able to fulfill ones food requirement. global hunger index placing India at 107th alarms and brings crisis to context.

Dimensions of food security	India's status
1). Accessibility of food. - ensures accessible to women - marginalised sections	- schemes like PM garib kalyan Anna Yojana - PDS shops
2) Affordability of food - cheap and available to all	- National food security act, 2013- - covers 87% of population

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Security in terms of quantity
- to overcome crisis situation
- Buffer stock - already reaching 51MMT

4) Utilisation
- by the people to overcome hidden hunger
- food fortification mission
- Millets production

Yet issues arises as -

1) Accessibility
- → exclusion of beneficiaries eg: Jharkhand
- → women - prevalence of anaemia [50%]

2). Utilisation → Hidden hunger - child wasting [32%] etc.

To overcome
→ 1) nutritional security by focussing on Millets
→ 2). Innovative approaches as My school My farm

The path to success for a nation starts with its ability to feed its population
- MS Swaminathan

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Modern technologies as blockchain and chatGPT can transform agriculture to a smart agriculture.

It's potential to transform ⇒

Blockchain -

1). land record management of the farmers

2). soil record management for better precision agriculture.

3). warehousing sectors

Eg: ulhul startup using it to provide e-receipt used to get loans.

4). Used to store the information on crop production

5) supply chain management can become easier.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ChatGPT –

1). Policy making with respect to the sector

2) data provide – ability for farmers to get informed

3) skilling our usage of technologies as e-chaupal

4). Used to understand the efficient usage of input tools

5) can help identify best price

eg: Integrated with e-NAM.

Issues → 1). digital divide – 14% in rural areas (internet)

→ 2). gender divide – 33% usage amongst women

→ 3). lack of awareness our its usage

→ 4). cyberfrauds

In this respect, initiatives as Agristack and IDEA paper provide a futuristic guidelines

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dollarisation was the phenomena of prevalence of dollar in global economy increasing USA's hegemony in International financial system

De-dollarisation is the rollback of this dominance of dollar.

factors causing de-dollarization →

1). de-globalisation phenomena post COVID

2). alternatives emerging as Yuan internationalisation

3). countries focussing on inward looking approaches

4). Regional mechanisms emerging as Chiang Mai initiative

5) Trust deficit over USA policy

6) Triffin dilemma faced by USA – its own policy
eg: friendshoasing.

Prospects of dollar loosing domenance

Yes – 1) emergence of other alternatives as chinese

2). new forms of transactions as cryptocurrency

3). Rollback of USA - Kindleburger trap

No – 1) USA controls more than 85% of International transaction

2) SDR of IMF – maximum weightage to USA

3). depth of its financial market

4). part of forex of major economies

Thus dollar losing relevance anytime soon is a distant possibility yet new initiatives as BRICS currency etc are emerging in this chaos.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India follows its policy of food subsidy as a part of its obligation of being a welfare state.

India faced pressure from developed countries to alter food subsidy

1) via the platform of WTO by placing its subsidy in Amber box
2) as a part of multilateral negotiation as in RCEP
3) as a part of bilateral negotiations as by USA, Australia

India sustained its policy →

1) with more than 15% multidimensionally poor (NITI Aayog) - necessity.
2). reduces the dependence on foreign nations to feed population.

3). welfare of the people is prioritised over economy

4). The twin side subsidy has helped poor

MSP → [farmers] PDS → [People]

[Issues] -

1). Market distortions as held by WTO

2). Huge fiscal cost on the government
eg: 2.4 lakh crore

3). food wastage as 61,000 tonnes by FCI in 2017.

4). restricts India's entry in any regional engagement

[Way ahead]

1). rationalisation of subsidy

2). Usage of food coupons rather than procurement

3). bringing in private sector for better management.

The policy of food subsidy in India follows principle of [Gandhi's Talisman]

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Aayog's composite water management Index suggests 22 cities facing acute water scarcity.

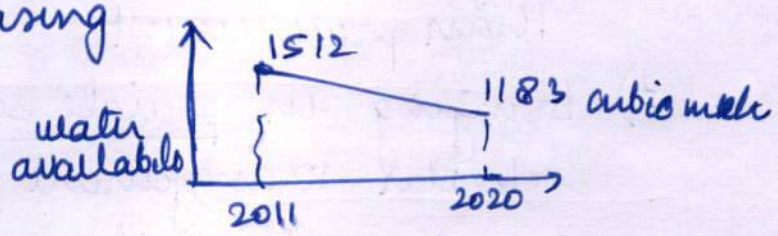
To address water needs →

1) Jal Jeevan Mission - safe water by 2024 to all households
2) Jal Shakti Abhiyan - to ensure mechanism of rainwater harvesting
3). Jal shakti ministry for curated policy approach.
4) Initiatives like Ken-Betwa linkage to address water needs

But issues remain of -

water availability -

1) Per capita water availability decreasing



2). clustered water scarcity as in Chennai, hyderabad

3). Agricultural availability owing to issues as virtual water export

4). concrete spaces - no recharge of aquifers and receding water levels.

Water quality -

1). Increasing arsenic, fluoride in water

2). lack of circular economy and wastewater management - only 34%

To overcome -

1). Following models as - Karnataka development authority - reduce non revenue water 50% → 8%

2) startups as fluxgen using smart solutions as IOT to conserve

3). Using rainwater harvesting models as Bikha banaras

4). following LIFE approach

further Belligardo principles can help in water conservation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The IPCC report suggested the receding of Artic glacial line in 3 times that of other places.

drivers of Arctic retret -

1) Greenhouse gas emission leading to global warming → >1.5°C temperature

2). fracturing of glaciers by the ~~tet~~ breakers for sea passage

3). Albedo effect → more melt leading to less reflection.

glacial melt → opens more space → more absorption → more heat → glacial melt

feedback loop.

4). role of the Atlantic meridional oscillation.

The impact of this retreat -

1) Positive → open passage route

reducing the roundabout navigation

2) more ports for Russia - revive it as major power.

3) space for agriculture and farming.

negative -

1) geopolitical contestation - China, US, Russia

2). not a global common so no consensus over it

3). sea level rise and further create issues of climate refugees

4). Biodiversity of be affected as Snow Leopards, Siberian Wolf

5). Permafrost thawing - more avalanches

6). Break open ancient bacterias etc

In this respect the focus needs to a dedicated Arctic policy to curb the impact of climate change on it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

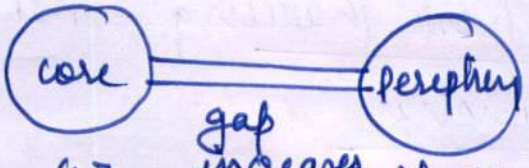
Elon Musk SpaceX has transitioned the dream to space as a reality.

challenges in this endeavour

1). Highly capital intensive sector reduces the scope for government

2) Monopolisation by few firms
Eg: USA - SpaceX etc

3). Bridge global inequality with access to space only by elites



Eg: 47 increases Africa

4). Safety issues of the space tourists

5). Unregulated sector leading to sub standard facility

6). May add to issue of space debris.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to address

1) Regulation of the sector to balance collingridge problem

Innovation ——— accountability

2). global policy on space tourism

3). fillipping startups in sector to create more equality

Eg: 41 startup in space sector in India

4). safety protocols need to strenghened in line with NASA regulations.

5). dividends can be used for global equality

Further considering the scenario of space as the global common, there is a need to ensure its safe and equitable use.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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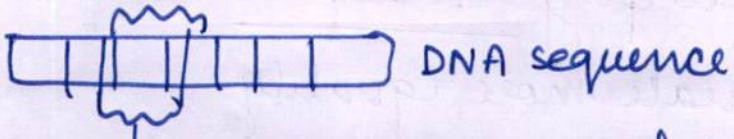
CRISPR-Cas9 emerged as one of the revolutionary inventions which bagged the noble prize



→ CRISPR-tool → used to break the DNA sequence

This was used in the treatment of cancer by breaking up the faulty genes

An updation on the same emerged in the form of CAR-T therapy.

The process involves using the T-cells of the body and amplifying it by CAR-T mechanism and using it to fight the cancer cells.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Overcoming limitations -

1) No external tool needed as CRISPR-Cas9
2) reduces the risk of rejection by the body
3). more safe and less intrusive procedure
4) less chances of failures based on the data available.

Yet problems -

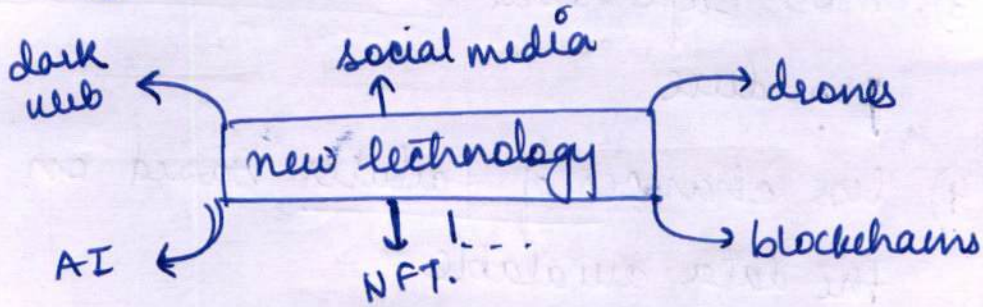
1) Very expensive procedure
2) availability to the poors is yet a cause of concern.
3) not suitable for all cancer type
4). more research needed.

Considering its utility, India has also come up with its usage with a new center inauguration to make process accessible to the needy.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging and disruptive technology is being used by violent extremist organisations as highlighted in UN Security deliberations



Its impact -

1) lack of jurisdiction leads to lack of concerted efforts

2). leads to issues as deep fakes, money laundering
Eg: ISIS employing same

3) radicalisation leading to issues as lone wolf attacks
Eg: Christchurch attack

4). leading to symphony of organised crime and terrorist

terrorists [Black hole syndrome] organised crime

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

This demands global efforts -

1) can ensure the global power against such covertid actions

2). Usage of the expertise of advanced nations

Eg: USA

3). curb safe haveens for their operations

4) Bring in accountability of the rogue states

eg: Pakistan

5). successful global operations in this regard

Eg: operation Troganfield.

6). cyberexperts can be deployed effectively

7) global problem need global solutions.

Efforts → 1) initiatives as Quad
→ 2) Platform of UN can be used.
→ 3) deployment of technology as AI can be used.

We should work on principle of Technology begets technology and ensure its usage to deal with threat.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and china had been at loggerheads in the border region with chinese incursion

Fig: point of incursion

Ramping up infrastructure in region -

China - 1) expansion of the BRI project
2) creation of dual use villages - Xiokseung

India - 1) creation of border volunteer force
2) Infrastructure development as Daulat Beg oldi etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In this reference, role of ITBP -

1) specialised force for the region of chinese border

2) expertise in the terrain of the region

3) largely consists the Tibetans - more expert
   → language understanding
   → geographical understanding

4) agile force to restrict the incursions

5) help in the development of border infrastructure

6) augments the capacity of the army

Issue → 1) tough terrain of the region
2) lack of connectivity on the Indian side.
3). new emerging threats as deployment of dual use villages.

In this reference focus needs to be to augment force and for a better border management Shekatkar and Madhukar Gupta recommendations be followed.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has the largest area under cultivation [165 million hectares] requiring us to contemplate on land productivity

[need for land productivity] -

1). land equivalence ratio is very less in India compared to china, Brazil.

2) subsistance farming - 89% are small and marginal farmers

3) Low crop productivity despite being largest producers

4) Huge population - 1.4 Billion requires land productivity

5) The amount of fallow land, cultivated wasteland rising

6) Can be used to curb food inflation
Eg: wheat - 15%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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need of shift to Irrigation water productivity

1) new mechanisms as vertical farming reduces need of land

2). cultivable land can anyway be increased

3). depleting water level is a cause of concern

Eg: Punjab - 169% usage

4). virtual water export

India - 4 times it imports

China - 0.14 times.

5). Precision agriculture can ensure better productivity

6). Examples of countries like Israel following model

7). ~~water~~ Irrigated fields - first 52% need to augment it-

The challenges in shift →

1) Irrigated land is only 52% leaving 48% dependency on monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) new techniques as aquaponics, hydroponics still not integrated

3). ~~tax~~ Political populism - free power reduce incentive for irrigation efficiency

4) costly affair with respect to switching sprinklers, precision agriculture

5). Lack of awareness amongst farmers.

TO overcome same -

(a) Balance land productivity and irrigation water productivity

land
↓
- land reforms
- cooperative farming
- mechanisation

Irrigation water
↓
- Precision agriculture
- Center of excellence set up by Israel
- sprinklers
- fertigation

Further usage of technology can help balance and follow principle -

Jai Kisan, Jai Anusandhan

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green hydrogen is the novel concept to transition energy by working of principle of using renewable energy as the source.

Unlocking energy security

1) change the energy matrix

→ more renewable based.

2). help achieve the net zero goal by 2070

3). reduce dependency on import of energy

Eg: 80% import of crude petroleum.

4) Can be used to fuel and provide energy to distant areas

Eg: Ladakh

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) decarbonise the transport sector by fuel cell.

6). Can also be used in power sector, fertilisen industry

7). Prevent us from weaponisation of supply chain leading to inflation.

In this respect, Budget 2023 unveiled the National Hydrogen Mission -

Focus
- → Producing 5MMT by 2030 annually
- → Investment of 19,700 crore in production
- → Indigenious production of electrolyser
- → Employment generation

Its utility in unlocking potential -

1) overcome the issue of import dependency on electrolyser.

2). 70% dependency on grey hydrogen can be transitioned

3) Investment in sector can ensure industries switch to cleaner fuels

4). spillover to coming of startups for development of fuelcells etc → decarbonise transport.

5) annual target can create an accountability mechanism

Still some issues -

1) water usage very high - already water deficit.

2). high skill manpower requirement

3). dependency on electrolyser

Despite issues the Mission aims to overcome same. Further initiatives as Mission Innovation can help fillip the transition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Directive principle of state policy focuses on providing minimum wage in the context of which minimum wages act was instrumentalised.

Utility of minimum wage →

1) Ensures every individual get a minimum level of income for his work
2) reduces exploitation by firms
3). reduces the instances of bonded labour
4) create a standardised setup for the wages
5) avoid the discrimination based on caste, class, gender etc.
6) ensures minimum standard of living
7) In line with constitutional principles

A new concept in this aftermath of living wage emerged.

Living wage focuses on providing wage taking into consideration the basic standard of living with dignity.

Benefits -

1) focuses on quality of life as propounded in Sunil batra case

2). can be used to provide a life of dignity to the individuals

3). takes into consideration the social expenditure as health, education as well

4). Overcomes issue of differences in state with respect to minimum wages.

5) Uplift the women - reduces the gender divide

6) more curated approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constraints -

1) difficult to comprehend its utility
2). no strict variation with respect to minimum wages
3) overhead for corporations to make transition
4) statistics and calculation of what constitutes living wage is difficult
5). subjective interpretation

Solution →

1) definition of what constitutes living wage
2). No one fits all approach
3) overcome the gender disparity in the minimum wages

The focus needs to be in **Amrit Kaal** every segment needs to see the sunshine and marginalised sections be the first.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 provides for the annual financial statement pertaining the union budget.

It affects every sector of the economy -

1). fund disbursal for sectors

Eg: Education - 4% of GDP
Health - 2.5% of GDP.

2) Policy focus on particular sectors

Eg: Hydrogen mission : 1900 crore

3). focus on capex - 13.7 lakh crore

4) fillip particular areas as Housing sector

5) Identifies the region to invest upon

Eg: Tribal region - PVTG development program

In this context, it affects intrusively every sector of the economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But process and policy not come under public scrutiny →

1) no mechanism of public discussion or public opinion

2). Bills as guillotine closures

3). offbudget borrowings not mentioned.

Issues that it creates →

1). People pay tax and thus need to have say in how it is used.

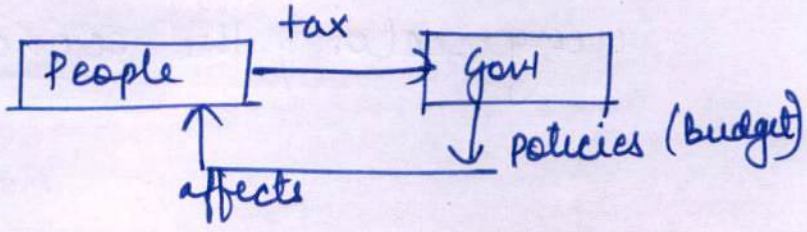
2) Puts executive dominance of its hegemony

3) lack of financial accountability to the public

4). opens scope for wasteful funding

5). doesnot reflects the public opinion

6). against the 'General will' of the Preamble.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But the process involves -

1) Parliamentary process of passage without which no single penny be used

2) Representatives represent the will of people

3) Gazette published contains information for people to make themselve aware

4) Taking opinion of 1.4 Billion people is a herculean task

To ensure effective scrutiny -

1) Creation of forum to take public opinion on expenditure

2). Increase the number of sittings [67] to increase more deliberation

3) reduce guillotine closures.

The golden rule of financial accountability is to maintain the mechanism of checks and feedbacks to avoid the leaky pipe syndrome

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the largest producer of milk in the world post its white revolution

Turning from milk deficit to milk surplus nation

1). Transition of change from Gujarat → Anand → where white revolution started

2). development of cooperatives

Eg: Nandini, Amul

3). Leadership of people as Dr Verghese Kurien

4). supply chain development owing to assured procurement

Eg: Gujarat milk marketing federation

5) Using of technological interventions
Eg: Pasteurization

6) Integration of milk farmers to the supply chain

7) Incentivisation via development of milk processing units

8) support of political class
Eg: Lal Bahadur Shastri - focus on National dairy development board.

[yet productivity is low] →

1). Prevalence of lumpy skin disease in cattles

2). COVID induced lack of capital → poor feeding

3) High price of feed stock creating low nutrition to animal

4) low quality bovines unlike counterparts as Manda buffalo

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) lack of effective veterinary care centers in India.

All this leads to low productivity of cattles → overcome →

1) ~~Ov~~ Focussing on hybrid cattle development.

2). Using technological intervention via assessment
Eg: Indigen project

3). National foot and mouth desease elimination program - desease free cattle

4) Rashtriya Gokul mission for effective cattle development.

5). Cooperatives need to be strengthened as suggested by SOIL report → provide better fed stock.

Thus a visionary leadership, technological intervention and institutional approach can help fillip White Revolution 2.0
Further assured price and assured market can help [MS Swaminathan]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the instances of heat waves have caused major crop failures like the 1.5 lakh tonnes of wheat in U.P in 2022 suggesting the effect of climate change on crop failures.

Linkage between climate change and crop failure

1). Vagaries of Monsoon - leads to damage of crops
   Eg: witnessed in 2022 with respect to paddy harvest

2). lack of rainfall reduces the productivity of crops.

3). Heat wave phenomena leads to wastage of crops
   Eg: wheat, sugarcane etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Contribution of agriculture sector in the extreme weather events ⇒

1) Conversion of forest land for the agricultural purposes

   Eg: Palm oil cultivation in Indonesia

2). Emissions from the production

   Eg: Methane, Nitrous oxide

3). Overexploitation of groundwater

   Eg: Punjab using 169% of its capacity.

4). shrinking of carbon sequestration zones

   Eg: crop cultivation by cutting mangroves.

In this respect, the National Agricultural disaster management plan can help ⇒

[The two way phenomena] ⇒

Reduce impact of climate change on agriculture -

1) Climate smart agriculture practices

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2). Use of technology as precision farming, Soil health card

3). Climate resilient crops

Eg: Millets

Reducing impact of agriculture on climate →

1) Adoption of natural farming

Eg: Biloding in Gujarat

2). Using GM technology to reduce agricultural emission

3). Regenerative agriculture that is climate friendly

Eg: Agrekunomics.

For this 4 pronged model -

Incentivise - Millet production	Institution - MS Swaminathan institute
Innovation - Climate friendly crops	Infrastructure - Cooperative farming.

can help ensure agriculture sector be benchmark for achieving Net zero goal by 2070.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earthquake is the sudden release of the buildup energy in the earth's crust along the fracture zones. India's 58% area is earthquake prone

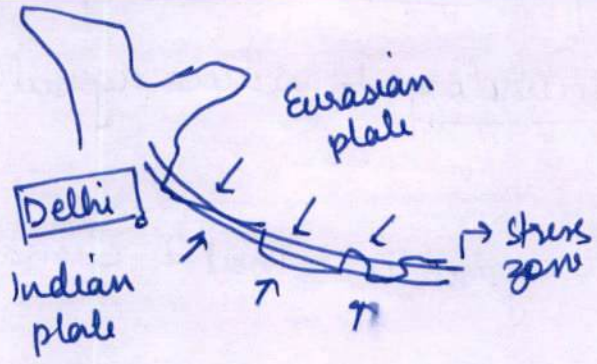

Fig: Delhi's vicinity

Vulnerability of Delhi and such regions to earthquakes

1) Stress building along the Eurasian and Indo Australian plate

2). Floodplains of Delhi situated on loose sediments makes it more vulnerable

3). High population density further increases stress on the land.

4) Faultlines near the Delhi range makes it more vulnerable.

Measures taken to mitigate

1). Legislative measures

- National Disaster Management act covering Earthquake
  - ↳ focuses on vulnerability mapping
  - ↳ Zonation
  - ↳ structural and non structural measures

2) Institutional measures

The 3 tier structure

NDMA → SDMA → DDMA

to tackle the threat

3) Strategy level -

National Earthquake risk mitigation strategy

- ↳ focusing on preventive measures by mock drills
- ↳ building codes to ensure disaster resilience

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The gaps that exist ⇒

1). Building codes yet not implemented
   Eg: Delhi - 60% buildings non compliant.

2). Usage of technology is still not matured due to digital divide
   Eg: 14% rural penetration

3). Clustered settlements around the earthquake prone zones
   Eg: Nainital

4). Unsustainable tourism in the Himalayan region

5) Unsustainable industrialisation
   Eg: Tapovan project.

Solution → 1) II ARC - principle of subsidiarity
→ 2) usage of technology
   Eg: IndiaQuake
→ 3). strict implementation of building code

In 'Rio+20' 'The future we want' document, the focus is on ~~demade~~ disaster resilient infrastructure that can help reduce vulnerability -

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion is the phenomena of the fusing of 2 small nuclei together to create another element along with release of energy.

Eg: H + H → He + Energy

The advantages of nuclear fusion →

1). Abundance of energy - more productive than thermal [1 million times]

2) clean energy - can help achieve net zero goal by 2070

3). ~~Self~~ Raw material in abundance - considering hydrogen

4). No nuclear waste unlike the nuclear fission

5) Land requirement is less unlike the wind power

6) No intermittancy issue as witnessed in solar power

7). No raw material inequity - unlike Oil found in certain places only

Issues in production

1) Technology accessibility to certain countries only

Eg: West, China

2). Requires very high temperature - difficult to reach

3) High skilled manpower to run the process

4) Energy inequity as countries of Africa may still be left behind

5). Dependency on fossil fuel based energy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6) no sustained reaction - need constant fuelling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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To overcome issues -

1). Research via initiatives as ITER

2). Memorandum to gain consensus over sharing dividends to poor nations

3). skilling of manpower → can ensure better jobs

4). Climate financing can be effectively utilised here

⇒ Considering its utility countries like China as well are also developing Tokamak. It should be global effort to share dividends to ensure move to greener future and achieve the SDG.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is the process of disguising money from illegal source to make it appear from legal source

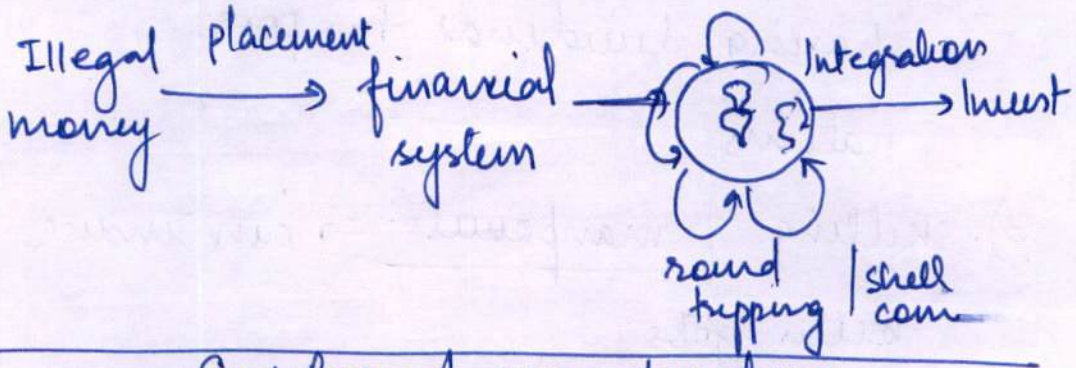

fig: Process of money laundering

Recently the PMLA was amended to integrate the cryptocurrency tracking due to it emerging as new mechanism of money laundering.

Role of PMLA in tackling →

1). Provides an constitutional mechanism to curb the issue

2). Development of specialised wings as ED etc. to check menance

3) Integration of new and emerging threats

Eg: Cryptocurrency

4) Crackdown on the shell companies

5) Also curbs the investment in electoral bonds → democratic necessity

Eg: 3 RUPPs identified investing 1000 crore in elections

6). Helps unveil the corruption cases involving money laundering

7). Crack down on organised crime

Issues -

1). lack of expertise and specialisation

Eg: lack of cyberexperts

2). lack of technological intervention

Eg: Usage of AI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) new issues as deep fakes used to pass through checks.

4). International level coordination missing unlike -

Eg: operation Trojanfield.

5). Lack of integration with other departments

6). Political interference in the functioning

To overcome -

1). FATF recommendations with respect to International coordination

2). Involvement of cyber experts to track deep fakes.

3). Coordination in banking system to track transactions.

4). frequent updation of DTAAs

It is necessary to ensure nation be free from black money fuelling threats and in this respect PMLA needs strengthening

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has maritime borders of 7500 km making it susptible to a variety of maritime security threats.

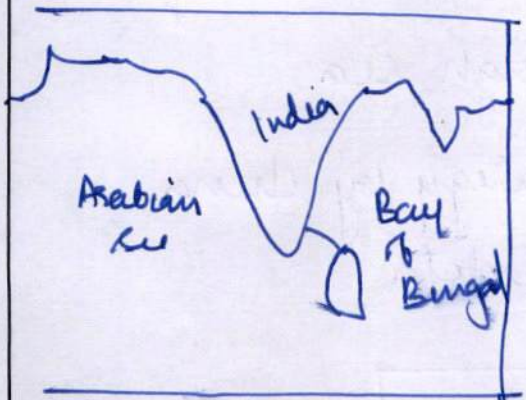

Fig. IOR.

The security threats in I.O.R. →

1). Non state actors involving piracy across Somalian waters.

2). Threat from state actors as chinese greyzone operations

3). Chinese nuclear submarines and its docking
eg: Yuang wang-5

4). Route for organised crimes
Eg: drug trafficking along Arabian Sea.

5). Usage of passage by terrorist groups
Eg: 26/11 attacks

6). Rising sea level leading to issues as refugee crisis

7). weaponisation of supply chains - considering India's 90% trade by volume passes through sea.

8). strings of pearl strategy by China
eg: Gwadar, Hambantota

To overcome these threats -

1) Institutional measures as - Indian Ocean naval symposium

2) Setting up a maritime security strategy integrating coastal guards, navy etc

3). Usage of technology by coordination with countries as France, USA.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Using Quad to tackle the maritime security threats

5). Mutual logistics exchange agreement

6). Focussing on maritime exercises as Malabar

7). working with nations as Africa facing similar threats

Eg: IORA forum

8). Policy of necklace of diamonds to overcome string of pearls.

9) supply chain resilence by working with Japan, Australia

Further our strategy of SAGAR can help us ensure that maritime borders are strengthened and these issues can be effectively tackled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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